

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1822.

No. 122

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murphree's mill, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healthy as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers, one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.
Hawfields, Orange county,
May 3.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks.
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

* All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 29th of May last, my apprentice boy by the name of James Ringstaff, a small boy, about thirteen years old, some freckles on his face, and large eyes. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring him under the penalty of the law.

William Ringstaff.

June 4. 21-3w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

My 14. 8-4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100-4f

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venesia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13-2m

Mrs. BIGELOW,

HAS just received from Petersburg a complete assortment of

STRAW BONNETS,

some of which are in the fashionable Leghorn style. She has also received Leghorn and Chip Bonnets, Chip Hats, Leghorn and straw Trimmings; Straw Bands assorted, Ribbons assorted, Ladies' top shell and side Combs, Ladies' silk, kid, and beaver Gloves, Ladies' silk and cotton Hose, Assorted Robes and Muslins, Gingham, and fashionable Calicoes, Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes, and Slippers, Hair net Caps and Curles, Fancy Flowers, Feather Fans, Thread Edging, Shawls assorted, Long Lawns, Diaper Table Linen, Steam loom Shirtings, White Thule, and figured paste Lace, Blue, black and white Satins, Green Florance, Black Silk, Pink and white Persian, green Gauze, Fancy box Pins and Needles, Band Boxes.

She also continues to keep on hand a variety of

SILK BONNETS,

and will make to order to suit customers, at short notice.

She will also whiten Straw Bonnets, and do them up with neatness.

May 22. 19-

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and a heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? To reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

(*) Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.



Rural Economy.

"And you rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

J. Delaplane's New Plough.

Montgomery County, 25th Feb. 1822.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

SIR,—Through the politeness of my valuable friend, Mr. Reese, I am in possession of every No. of the American Farmer up to 43 of the 3d volume; all of which have been regularly received, consequently attentively perused. I therefore tender you my thanks simply but sincerely, for the great advantage I have received from them; at the same time regret extremely, that it is not in my power to contribute something for the advantage or amusement of those from whom I have had so much—I however, beg leave to give you a description of a Plough, which I invented last fall, for the purpose of aiding in the breaking up of my corn and tobacco lands. I had barely time to put it in operation before the frost set in—the trial, however, was sufficient to ascertain that it will perform the work it is intended to do—my calculations are, to follow the barshare plough with it, in every furrow, the former to cut and turn six, the latter to cut and pulverize seven inches deep, which will give me thirteen inches in depth, of loose mould, to receive and hold the most abundant rains. My substratum plough, as I name it, (the three coulter of which run in a space of nine inches,) merely pulverises the ground, and leaves it where it finds it—the above depth of thirteen (or even fifteen) inches; I can plough on any lands clear of stumps, stone, &c. I work three horses in the barshare and two (strong ones) in the substratum plough; in the latter both horses walk in the furrow, one before the other—the plough is simple and not expensive in its construction, being composed of a beam, nearly the size and length of the beam of the barshare plough, with handles fixed similar to those on shovel ploughs; and near the hind end of the beam, are framed two pieces of timber, one on each side, nearly the size of the beam, and about two feet long, each of which receives a coulter directly opposite to each other; another coulter is inserted in the beam, about four inches behind the two first, so that they may not crowd each other; (several gentlemen who have seen my plough, say they would prefer having the centre coulter in front, which would render the plough less liable to choke, and I doubt not but it would be better)—each coulter is strongly braced to, and tightly wedged in their respective timbers—near the centre of the beam, and directly in front of the coulter, is fixed a common plough, wheel, by which we regulate the depth the plough is to run. I inclose you, indeed, a rough diagram of my plough, but have no doubt but your ingenuity will readily perceive the plan on which it is made. I had intended delaying any communication on this subject, until I had tested the advantages of my plough, but have now a desire that some abler farmer than myself will make experiments with it—the advantage which I expect to derive from the use of this plough, is that of having the ground pulverised deep, to retain moisture and admit the roots of plants, and still to have the soil near the surface. If you think this communication worth a place in your invaluable journal, you will oblige me by giving it a place there, provided you will dress it up in such a garb as to render it fit for the public eye—as to yourself, I am certain you will not ridicule my blunders, when I inform you that this was written in the evening after a laborious day's work, at trimming of apple trees. I fear you are now beginning to flatter yourself that you will presently come to the name of some conspicuous far-

mer of Montgomery. Not so—I am nothing but an overseer or manager. I have, however, the good fortune to be employed by a very indulgent, kind and worthy gentleman, W. Bowie, Esq. of Georgetown—he is much pleased with my plough, and would readily give you his opinion of it, if required of him. I am, sir, with much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DELAPLANE.

Utica, N. Y. May 21.

MANUFACTURING PROSPECTS.

There are in this county eleven Cotton Factories; eight thousand six hundred and seventy spindles are constantly running, and many more are shortly to be put in motion, without increasing the water power, or erecting any new buildings, these factories are capable of running 25,000 spindles. The demand for cotton goods will warrant a gradual increase of spindles and looms. Some of the factories have erected the cast iron power looms; but, as yet, most of the weaving is done by hand. The fabrics made are, shirtings, sheetings, stripes, checks, gingham, broad and narrow tickings, and calicoes.

There are only three woolen factories, the Clinton, Oldenvarneveldt, and the Oriskany, which do much business; these are all profitably, and, the last mentioned, extensively employed.

The objection which has usually been brought against extensive manufacturing establishments, "that they are the hot beds of vice," cannot be alleged of those in this county; they being mostly small factories, and scattered throughout the country, are as virtuous and respectable as the rest of the community.

Among the branches of mechanism recently commenced in this village, which bid fair to rival the best European work shops, we are pleased in having it in our power to speak confidently of the following: Mathematical instruments, made at the shop of S. Storrs, are pronounced, by the engineers on the canal who use them, equal to any they have been able to procure from England. Joiners' tools, made by J. Reed; no better are imported, than those manufactured by Mr. Reed. Water-color Paints, prepared by J. Bunce. The only objection which can be found with Mr. Bunce's paints is, that they are stamped *Reeves and Woodyer*, the celebrated English manufacturers, and in every way imitate them. We would prefer seeing the national or state coat of arms, and J. Bunce upon them. But so great is public prejudice, that to enable him to sell them in New York, and the south, he finds it necessary to put on the English stamp.

Gazette.

NEW ENGLAND.

An extract from a letter written in New England to a friend in the West, dated April 18th, 1822.

"Our section of county never had such bright and cheering prospects as at this moment. Our prosperity never rested on so good and so permanent a foundation. The evils of an overdone paper system never existed here in as great degree as they do with you; but these, which were brought into being during the late war, and which at the close of it and soon after well nigh ruined us, have passed away. The severe pressure, then so universal among all classes of people, a pressure which was produced in a great degree by continuing the habit of prodigal expenditure after the means of supporting them were no longer to be obtained, has now ceased to be felt. We have struggled through that dark period, and a bright morning has already dawned. The produce of our land sells at good prices, and commands cash. Our manufactures in general, particularly those of cotton, and to a considerable extent those of wool and iron, are busily employed, and their productions are all in demand at fair prices. Some facts it may be worth while to state. In all the cotton mills in New England, the proprietors are putting all their machinery in operation, and many are adding a great deal of new machinery. A great many new buildings are going up for this purpose, and much additional capital is vested in this business.—Formerly, some of the large manufacturers were obliged to send their goods all over the country to find a market, and had some difficulty in procuring agents to receive and dispose of them. Now they have little or no need of agents. Their goods are order-

ed almost as fast as they are manufactured. The Waltham manufacturing company, near Boston, made at their last annual meeting a dividend of profits of 25 percent for the year preceding, on a capital of half a million of dollars, besides leaving a large surplus for contingencies. It happened to be in Hartford last winter on the day that the Hartford manufacturing company held their annual meeting, and the president of the company told me, they had that day divided 17 per cent. on their capital, besides leaving a surplus of \$1800 for contingencies. These are among the best establishments in the country, but half of those dividends would make good business. Our agriculture and manufactures are therefore flourishing. Trade has improved of course, for when farmers, artisans, and the owners of these establishments are doing well, they buy more and pay better. Credit in general, and bank credit in particular, is on a better foundation than it was two or three years ago, all our bank notes in circulation, are redeemed at the banks. Specie brings little or no premium. This spring, for the first time in many years, several men have been abroad inquiring for farms to be sold. There is an uncommon animation diffused through all classes of society, giving great activity and interest to all our pursuits."

STUPENDOUS CAVERN.

The following interesting account of a most extraordinary and STUPENDOUS CAVERN, recently discovered in Jefferson county, New-York, is copied from the Watertown Republican of the 14th ult.

There was discovered about three weeks since, on the north bank of the Black river, upon the land of James Le Ray, esq. opposite to the village of Watertown, an extraordinary cavern, or grotto; the mouth of which is about ten rods from the river, north of the falls and of Cowan's island.

The great extent of the cavern, and the great number of spacious rooms, halls and chambers, into which it is divided, and the immense quantities of calcareous concretions which it contains, and different states of those concretions, from the consistency of lime mortar, to that of the most beautiful stalactites as hard as marble, render it difficult, if not impossible to describe it, and I shall only attempt to give a faint description of three or four rooms.

The mouth of the cavern is in a small hollow, about five feet below the surface of the earth; you then descend sixteen and a half feet into a room about 16 by 20 feet and 8 feet high; and behold in front of you a large flat or table rock, 12 or 14 feet square, 2 feet thick, and elevated about 4 feet from the bottom of the cavern; the roof over head covered with stalactites, some of which reach to the table rock. On your left hand, is an arched way, of 150 feet; and on your right hand is another arched way, 6 feet broad at the bottom, and 6 feet high, which leads into a large room. Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall 10 feet wide and 100 feet long, from 5 to 8 feet high, supported with pillars and arches, and the sides boarded with curtains pleated in variegated forms as white as snow.—Near the middle of this hall, is an arched way, through which you pass into a large room; which, like the hall, is boarded with curtains, and hung over with stalactites; returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained; and with stalactites hanging from the roof. You then descend about 10 feet, into a chamber about 20 feet square and ten feet high, curtained in like manner, and hung over with stalactites. In one corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed about 12 feet in diameter, rising three feet from the floor, the top of which is hollow and full of water from the drippings of stalactites above; some of which reach near to the basin.

Descending from this chamber, and passing through another arch into a hall by the side of which you see another basin of water, rising about four inches from the floor; formed in the same way, but in the shape, size and thickness of a large tea tray, full of the most pure and transparent water.

The number and spaciousness of the rooms, curtained and pleated with large plants, extending along the walls from two to three feet from the roof, of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry, with which the rooms are embroidered; and the large drops of water, which are constantly suspended on the points of the innumerable stalactites, which hang from the roofs above, and the columns of spar resting on pedestals, which, in some places, appears to be formed to support the arches above—the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the scenery of this amazing cavern, form altogether, one of the most pleasing and interesting scenes, that was ever beheld by the eye of mortal man.

Its discovery immediately drew to it great numbers of people from the village and surrounding country; who were making great depredations upon it, by breaking off and carrying away, whatever they esteemed most curious; when Samuel C. Kennedy, esq. Mr. Le Ray's agent, was applied to, to prevent further depredations; who immediately directed the passage into the cavern to be enlarged;

ed; stairways made, with a strong door placed under a lock and key, which has been finished and the door closed.

The discovery of this grotto, added to the extensive petrification along the river in this vicinity, especially on Cowan's Island, of the once inhabitants of the deep, cannot fail to render Watertown, (to the curious at least) a lasting place of resort.

It may be proper to mention here that the cavern has been but partially explored, and that no one who has been into it, although some suppose they have travelled more than 100 rods, pretend to have found the extent of it, or to know the number of rooms, halls and chambers which it contains.

St. Louis, (Missouri,) April 13.

Lead Mines.—We state it as a fact highly interesting to St. Louis, and the citizens of the state generally, that the rich Lead Mines on the Upper Mississippi, belonging to the United States, are about to be leased to individuals, and that there is a prospect hereafter that those mines will be worked on an extensive and profitable scale. Colonel James Johnson, accompanied by Capt. Bordine of the army, arrived here a few days since from Kentucky, on his way to the river La Fevre, which empties into Mississippi about 75 miles below Prairie du Chien.

Colonel Johnson has obtained a lease for ten years, of a portion of the mines on this river, the mineral of which is said to surpass in quantity and quality, that of any other known on the continent.

We are told by persons who have been engaged there, that the Indians (who own most of the mines in that country,) can throw up more mineral, merely by the use of a hoe, or sometimes the bayonet of a musket fixed on the end of a stick, than large companies have done in other places, after excavating for months with all the implements of art. As an evidence of this fact, one individual in the last season, has smelted 7 or 800,000 pounds of the mineral which he obtained, after a short intercourse with the Indians; and it is thought not to be transcending the bounds of probability, to say that three million pounds of lead will come down the Mississippi, annually, to St. Louis, after the works are put properly in operation. Some apprehensions are entertained from the jealousy and hostility with which the Indians view the encroachments of the whites in the neighbourhood of their mines—and the government has gone so far as to order a small detachment to be placed in the vicinity of Col. Johnson's contemplated works, for the defence of the establishment—but this precaution is thought to be almost unnecessary, as the Indians have no settled claims among themselves, there being several mines on La Feivre, as well as on other rivers, which are claimed by four or five different nations.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Important Improvement.—Mr. Shaw, of this city, has invented or rather improved upon the mode of exploding fire arms generally, by means so simple, and at the same time so safe, that it is next to impossible those accidents which so frequently happen, can take place where this improvement is adopted.

An involuntary discharge is impossible, as the cork rests upon the priming, and locks it up securely, and no jar, or catch of the trigger can produce any effect. It is equally sure of fire in rainy weather as well as the driest day, water having no effect or power over it, whatever it produces no fire or smoke at the lock, and the object aimed at cannot escape it by any motion, however quick, by diving or otherwise. It is not half so complicated as the common lock, and cannot get out of order; it has neither pan, flint, nor hammer, never missing, or hanging fire; though loaded, it is rendered in one second of time perfectly harmless, and a child may play with it with perfect safety.

We have seen one of them, which has been made for Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of war.—To riflemen and sportsmen generally, it must be of importance; and it will apply equally well to field pieces and on board of ship, rendering them independent of rains, or the salt spray of the sea.

From the Vermont Intelligencer.

MURDER INTENDED.

It is bruited by fame that Mr. McDuffie, member of congress, and col. Cumming also a great man, of Georgia, have come to an unalterable determination of murdering each other in the latest and most approved mode of fashionable duelling. The southern papers are full of their regrets and their sympathies from the anticipation of this fatal catastrophe, which it seems is unavoidable. The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst. says, "It is well known that they are to meet in the next 35 days; yet it would be in vain to bind them to keep the peace in every particular state, unless the power also existed to issue writs of *ne exeat* against them. They are both capital shots, as the phrase is, and will both, in all probability, fall."

Now, as to their falling, it is of little comparative consequence. If two men are so unprincipled and abandoned as to proclaim, for months before-hand, their intention to murder each other, and declare that the laws of God and man are not sufficient to prevent the execution of their bloody designs, they may as well do themselves justice as trouble the hangman. It is the prostration of law, and the triumph of barbarous depravity, not the fall of a bully or two which form the subjects of lamentation.

Is this a christian and a civilized country, in which the law of the land cannot prevent the accomplishment of premeditated murders by individuals who avow their intentions? If the law will not reach this case, it is high time that its long arm was lengthened, and its strong hand was made stronger. In the mean time, were we concerned in the administration of justice, where these right honorable delinquents reside, we should accommodate each of them with a *ne exeat* composed of good brick walls and quantum sufficit of bolts, bars, &c. till the spirit of revenge and blood-thirstiness should be extinguished, and we had reason to believe that they did not meditate the violation of the command 'Thou shalt not kill.' They might then bring their action for false imprisonment, and if a jury could be found who would give them any damages, we would acknowledge that duelling, in that part of the country, constitutes a species of murder, which is sanctioned by the nature of the government, and the state of society.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

By arrivals at New York, London papers have been received to the evening of April 29, and Liverpool to the first of May.

A meeting of the merchants, ship owners and manufacturers, was held in London on the 23d ult. to consider the means of establishing a beneficial intercourse with the South-Americans, formerly under the dominion of Spain—Resolutions, and a memorial to the privy council were unanimously agreed to on this subject, with a recommendation that the vessels of the newly established countries may be admitted in the same manner as the ships of the U. States and Brazil—anticipating as they express it, a monopoly of the trade in favor of the U. States, in consequence of our recognition of the independence of those nations.

It is asserted, in a Paris paper, that the French minister was about to quit Madrid, and that the Spanish minister had actually left Paris—owing to a dispute between the two courts respecting the cordon of troops.

From the Cork Southern Reporter.

The Albion, whose loss at Garretstown bay we first mentioned in our paper of Tuesday, was one of the finest class of ships belonging to Liverpool and New York, and was 500 tons burthen. We have since learned some further particulars, by which it appears that her loss was attended with circumstances of a peculiarly afflicting nature. She had lived out the tremendous gale of the entire day on Sunday, and captain Williams consoled the passengers at eight o'clock in the evening, with the hope of being able to reach Liverpool on the day but one after, which cheering expectation induced almost all the passengers, particularly the females, to retire to rest. In some short time, however, a violent squall came on, which in a moment carried away the masts, and there being no possibility of disengaging them from the rigging, they encumbered the hull that she became unmanageable, and drifted at the mercy of the waves, till the lighthouse of the Old Head was discovered, the wreck still nearing in, when the captain told the sad news to the passengers that there was no longer any hope, and soon after she struck. From thenceforward all was distress and confusion. The vessel soon went to pieces, and of the crew and passengers, only six of the former and one of the latter were saved.

The mate is among the preserved, and that preservation was almost miraculous. He was thrown on a cliff by a wave, and had succeeded in climbing it, when another took him off. He was thrown back again and was more fortunate; but his appearance bespeaks the sufferings he endured from the beating of his body against the rocks. He is dreadfully bruised.

The number of passengers, we believe, was twenty-five. Of these, as we have already stated, one only was saved, a gentleman of Boston who traded with Liverpool. He had arrived at New York almost as the Albion was on the point of sailing, and had not time to get bills for a large sum in specie, which he had. It was therefore shipped and lost.

Several of the bodies have been washed ashore—and Jacob Mark, Esq. the American consul at this port, having repaired to the scene where the wreck took place, immediately on learning the melancholy intelligence, has done every thing befitting his situation and a man of humanity under the circumstances. He has provided coffins for the bodies, and caused them to be interred

with their respective names affixed, having first had the mate to point them out, in order that, if the families of any of them should wish hereafter to have the bodies removed, they may be enabled to do so. Mr. Mark's conduct is in every respect praiseworthy, and he has taken measures for the protection of every thing that has been washed ashore, as well as for securing any thing that may yet be recovered. Among the property already found is a box of specie—and among the bodies washed ashore is that of the French lady—she was extremely beautiful—when first discovered by some respectable persons it was entirely naked.

It is distressing to be obliged to add to this melancholy event that, on Wednesday, a boat from Courtmashery, in which were eight men, in endeavouring to save a piece of the wreck, was upset, and of the eight seven were drowned.

The names of the passengers by the Albion were as follows:

Cabin Passengers.—Mr. Benyon, a London gentleman; Mr. N. Ross, of Troy, near New York; Mr. Convers, his brother-in-law; major Gough, 68th regiment; Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Americans; Madame Gardiner and son, a boy about 8 years of age; Colonel Prevost; Mr. Dwight of Boston; Mrs. Mary Pye, New York; Miss Powell, daughter of the hon. W. Dummer Powell, chief justice of Upper Canada; Rev. Mr. Hill, Jamaica, coming home by way of the United States; Professor Fisher, New-Haven, Conn.; Mr. Gurnee, New York; Mr. Proctor, New-York; Mr. Depont, and 5 other Frenchmen.

Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Mary Brewster, Mr. Hirst, Mr. Morrison, Stephen Chase.

The bodies marked (t) have been picked up and buried.

Warsaw, March 30.

The Russian troops, which, on account of the scarcity of provisions, were sent from Bessarabia behind the Danube, in January last, have received orders to take their former positions. On the Pruth, as well as on the Danube, the Turkish armies continue their hostile preparations. The Russians on their side are concentrating their forces.

Odessa, March 13.

The Sultan, depending on the 130,000 Asiatic troops in the environs of Constantinople, seems resolved to attempt a reform among the Janissaries. This is a formidable undertaking, which has hitherto proved fatal to all those who have attempted it.

Semlin, March 26.

We have advices from Constantinople to the 20th of this month. Every thing was in the greatest fermentation, and an insurrection of the Janissaries has excited the greatest consternation. The Sultan had ordered a press of sailors for the navy—those of the Janissaries opposed the officers, and several of the chiefs have lost their heads. Constantinople resembles a vast camp, the Mussulmen are full of enthusiasm with the hope of making war and pillaging the Russians.

Paris, April 14.

Letters from Vienna, of the 3d instant, say, All the accounts continue to indicate war.—Great trouble threatens Turkey. A kind of civil war has broken out in Bosnia; Servia is in fermentation, the inhabitants waiting only a favorable opportunity to throw off the Turkish yoke. In Albania and Epines, the contest has recommenced with great fury.

The Emperor of Russia having instituted an inquiry into the abuses committed in the government of Siberia, a report has been made on the subject, in consequence of which 678 civil officers in that country have been removed, punished or reprimanded, including the governors of Siberia, of Irkutsk and Tomsk.

Letters from Trieste say, the pretended naval victory of the Greeks, is by no way confirmed, and that the whole story is probably a fiction.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to April 5th. There was no truth in the report of the assassination of Riego and the royal family.

The term for which Riego was elected president of the Cortes having expired, Admiral Valdes, who was distinguished in the battle of Trafalgar, and who has been governor of Cadiz, and minister of war since the revolution, is elected president. He is the uncle of Riego, but is said to be inclined to the moderate system of politics. Under the date of April 1st, it is said—"Within these four days there have been three secret committees of the Cortes. It is reported that they have been held in consequence of the arrival of general Kapellesta, who is come to give an account of the events in Navarre.—Many rumors are in circulation on this subject. It is asserted that the minister Martinez de la Rosa has

promised to the Cortes that he will demand frank explanations from the King respecting his personal relations with other cabinets, which are supposed not to be unconnected with the troubles in Navarre. General Alava is stated to have delivered to the secretaries several documents of great importance on this subject.

THE GREEKS.

From all that we can understand, the Greeks are surmounting gallantly their difficulties, and rising fast into a consequence which will soon put them beyond the reach of the malice of their enemies. We learn from a gentleman who has had good opportunities of observing the Greeks lately in various situations, that their spirit and determination are beyond all praise; that the peasantry were all desirous of submitting to regular exercise, that they perform their work in the mornings and evenings, and leave their tools to be disciplined, and when called on to fight, they display an enthusiasm hardly to be believed, and a desperate valor.—It is this intimate conviction which they now have of the necessity for discipline and order, (valor they have always had,) which gives the chief confidence to their friends. They have now several well disciplined regiments and corps of artillery training; and the camp of Ypsanti, in as far as order is concerned, has all the appearance of that of a French, Austrian or Russian general.

The want of order was of great injury to them in the outset. For instance, the value of the property found in Tripolizza is estimated at two hundred millions of piastres; but for want of a properly organized government, no part of this came into a public treasury, and most of it was appropriated to themselves by the Mainottes, and carried to Maina. Their great object since has been to form a temporary government; and the manner in which the property taken at Corinth was disposed of, proves the progress they have made towards their object, for all the treasure found there was delivered in to the general treasury.

The individual from whom we derive this information, states, that all the time he was in Greece he never saw a single Greek intoxicated; the comparative sobriety of the South and East of Europe prepares one for this; (but what was not so much to be expected with so warm and lively a people) he never saw them quarrelling among themselves.

Morning Chronicle, April 13.

Ancona, March 22.

There is now no doubt whatever of the total defeat of the Turkish fleet, which is confirmed to us by the arrival of two vessels, one from Santa Maura, in nine days, and one from Corfu in eleven days. The Greeks took 25 vessels, 17 of which were ships of war, 4 of them frigates. The others were transports.

Of the whole Turkish fleet, only six vessels have taken refuge in the Gulf of Lepanto. The Captain Bey, Ismael Gibraltar, and the Algerine Admiral, were taken prisoners. The passengers who are here affirm, that the most extraordinary sight in this battle, was, to see a Greek schooner take a frigate by boarding, and very small Greek vessels conduct, in triumph, so many Turkish ships into the port of Hydra.

All agree in representing the affairs of the Greeks as being in the best situation. Chourschid Pacha was still at Joannina. The Albanese are discontented. The principal among them have retired into their own country where it is supposed that a revolution will very shortly break out. At Zilmic, near Thermopylae, the Greeks have gained a victory, in which Ulysses was wounded. We have no particulars of this affair.

An extract from the late Paris Journals, stated the capture of two Russian ships by the Turks, under pretence of having Greek property on board. A letter dated Constantinople, Feb. 25, gives the following account of this affair:—

"A Neapolitan vessel lately came down from Ismail, with a cargo of corn belonging to a Russian house at Odessa, which had no sooner arrived than the Porte seized it, under a charge of having been concerned in the affair at Galatz, of last year. The Russian house claims the cargo, but the Porte refuses to give it up.—There appears to be something wrong, as the master and crew ran away on the first outcry.—Another vessel has arrived from the Danube, laden with corn, and having the French flag flying, which has been seized by the Porte and sent to the arsenal. She is accused of being another of the vessels concerned in the Galatz business. Her construction is

said to be a riot. Five others are expected under similar circumstances. The crews of the latter vessels have been seized by the Porte.

From a series of assertions and conjectures in the Continental Journals, it may be concluded as the prevailing opinion, that the great section of Turkish territory, which touches the Russian and Austrian frontiers, are about to undergo a partition like that of Poland.

The Poles, who have cultivated for a considerable time, and with an exclusive taste, the French literature, appear at present to direct their attention to that of the English.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In addition to the simple extracts we have given below from the foreign journals received in London, we find by the London Courier of the evening of the 25th April, that the negotiations at Constantinople continued to be carried on with great vigour down to the 23d of March, from which it was inferred that it was probable there would be an amicable adjustment of all differences. On the 26th March, the English consul at Odessa, forwarded an important despatch from Lord Strangford to Petersburg; and on the 23d the merchants at Constantinople were informed that the Austrian minister had despatches to forward, and that the post would be sent off at eight o'clock in the evening, in place of midnight, the usual post hour. Previous accounts say that the Turkish government had agreed to withdraw its troops from Wallachia and Moldavia; but the value of this concession was lessened in some degree by new difficulties which had arisen in determining the treatment of the Greeks, a point on which the Divan is extremely irritable, and the demands of Russia difficult to satisfy. The Austrian government in its character of mediator, had applied itself actively to heal the breach threatened from this cause. A project had been drawn up, copies of which had been transmitted both to the emperor of Russia, and to the Turkish government, for determining under what regulations the government of the Greeks shall be administered. It is even affirmed in an article dated Aix La Chapelle, April 19th, that the last despatches which the cabinet of Berlin has received from the court of Vienna, relate to a convention agreed upon between prince Metternich and M. de Tatischeff, to regulate the future fate of the Greek nation, and determine its political existence. A similar communication is said to have been made to the courts of St. Cloud and St. James.

These statements certainly bear a more pacific aspect than those brought by the last arrival. It cannot, however, be concealed, that other accounts give a very different representation. At Odessa, which is nearer the seat of action than either Paris, Vienna or London, late accounts had been received from Constantinople, by which it appeared that notwithstanding the great efforts made by the Austrian and English ministers, to prolong the negotiations, the Reis Effendi had refused all kinds of conference with them. It is even positively asserted, that the Porte had already decided for war, when it invited the people to assist at the Divan. What other determination (continues the writer) could be expected from the chiefs of the Janissaries, who hope for the pillage of the Peers? The Mufti proposed at this great council to spare the lives of the poor Christians, because they were destined by providence to do hard work for the Mussulmans. Nor is this all: accounts from Augsburg, of the 15th April, affirm that Austria, despairing of succeeding with the Porte, had engaged to act in concert with Russia against that power, and that a treaty fixing the number of auxiliary troops, which the Emperor Francis was to bring into the field, had been concluded. Aware of this arrangement, the Turkish government is stated to have ordered a large body of troops to proceed to Belgrade, to posted towards the extreme frontier of the Barmat of Temeswar. The Ottomans were likewise reinforcing themselves in Bosnia and Turkish Croatia, a report having been spread that the Austrian army (which was to come from Italy through the Venetian territory) was going to take up a position in Illyria, and that the head quarters of this army would be at Carlowitz, the capital of Austrian Croatia.

Accounts from Frankfurt of the same date, speak variously on this subject. One letter says "we can only tell you one thing with certainty; it is that the question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey remains in suspense, until the former power, in conjunction with England and Austria, shall have agreed upon some plan to reconcile the various interests of the European powers. All the news relative to this plan is vague or premature." Another communication from the same city says, we have this moment received the news, that the Porte has placed under embargo all Turkish vessels in the channel, and in the ports of the Black Sea. The object of this measure is to secure a sufficient number of sailors to man the Black sea, &c. Accounts from Bucharest of the 20th of March, state, that

numerous Turkish troops daily pass the Danube at Lallatra, and a private communication from Aix La Chapelle, that a report has been in circulation, some parts of the south of Germany, that an English fleet would be immediately sent to cruise in the Baltic, and that the last despatches which the cabinet of Berlin has received from the court of Vienna, relate to a convention agreed upon between prince Metternich and M. de Tatischeff, to regulate the future fate of the Greek nation, and determine its political existence.

The news received at Belgrade from Constantinople was to the 20th March. Every thing is stated to have been then in the greatest fermentation, and an insurrection of the Janissaries had excited still greater consternation among the inhabitants. The Sultan in consequence of their preparations for war, which continued with the greatest activity, had also ordered a press of sailors, which was carried into execution with great rigor, and without respect to persons. Some of the Janissaries, who had been ordered for the sea service, positively refused; their threats and vociferations soon excited the fury of the other ortas, and they proceeded to acts of violence towards the officers. The new Aga of the Janissaries, lately appointed by the Sultan, was the first victim of their rage. His predecessor, who was discharged on account of the disorders which took place on the arrival of the head of Ali Pacha, was immediately reinstated in that important post. The Janissaries, after having murdered their chief, dispersed about the streets of Constantinople, and gave loose, without restraint, to their hatred of the Christians. All they met in the streets, of whatever nation, were massacred. Constantinople was as light at night as in the day-time, on account of the fires of the bivouacs, which filled the city and its environs. This great city resembled a vast camp, and the hopes of making war upon the accursed Ghos, (the Russian;) and of enriching themselves by pillage, excited in all the Mussulmen extraordinary joy and enthusiasm. Their religious zeal, which had been rather less vehement for some years past, had now resumed all its impetuosity, and the people were more fanatical than ever.

A letter from Paris, in noticing the embassy to Morocco, (the particulars of which we gave in a former paper), states, "that circumstances had transpired, to induce a belief that the Divan having long decided on resisting the demands of Russia, had been extremely active in secretly rousing the African tributaries of the Empire, to a sense of the imminent dangers with which the followers of the Koran are now threatened. The policy of Turkey, as it might seem, had been to lose no time in preparing for the encounter, which it was her determination to provoke, and in spite of the pacific hopes which might by some be cherished, we can see no indication but that of war."

Such are the accounts which we have carefully gleaned from the great mass of papers now before us. The impression on our own mind is still rather on the side of war, and that there is no ground for believing the Ottoman government has made any concessions. At least, if she has, it is the first time since the way of the Mussulmen in Europe, that they have yielded to any thing but at the point of the bayonet. A very short period, however, will dispel all doubt on the subject.

From London Papers.

A medical student in Edinburgh has been fined two guineas for taking away a newspaper from a coffee-house.

The Spanish Cortes, in their sitting of the first of April, decided, that the officers who swore allegiance to his imperial majesty, king Joseph Napoleon, should be considered unworthy of ever serving in the Spanish armies.

A person in the neighbourhood of Stone, Gloucestershire, while entertaining some young people with a sight of the heavenly bodies, through a telescope, by Berge, 24 inches diameter, discovered a comet within the sphere of Jupiter's third moon, and a S. E. direction from that planet.

At Dundee, two men having betaken themselves to a course of hard drinking, formed the resolution of trying their powers at who could give utterance to the most horrid oath. The one having given vent to his conception, the other stood up and protested that his comrade's oath was a mere trifle, and said he would give him a specimen; but, just as his lips were in progress to mould the utterance, his mouth being stretched to the widest, and his right arm raised on high, he was struck with dumbness and delirium, his face and his figure exhibiting a frightful spectacle—he was carried to the infirmary in the evening.

Convicts.—The number of guilty persons who have been sent out of the Kingdom of Great Britain during the last 7 years, principally to Botany Bay, amount to 16,373—of this number 1154 were females.

The shoes without seams and fastened with nails, invented some years ago in America, and imitated in England, in the manufacture of which a single machine to cut, press and nail the leather, enables one workman to make several pairs in a day, are now manufactured also in some parts of Germany, especially in Bavaria and Thuringia.

There have lately been erected in England and America, iron wire bridges, which are very light, convenient and cheap, and some of them four hundred feet in length.

The discovery made by Varnhagen, a German, at Rio Janeiro, is important. He has found that saw-dust, particularly of soft wood, mixed with gunpowder, triples its force. The method of applying this discovery to the blowing up of rocks is peculiarly interesting. The mine is charged with a mixture of saw-dust and powder, and the whole covered with dry sand, through which is passed a reed or straw filled with priming powder, so that the danger resulting from the dispersion of the stone is prevented.

Among the more important discoveries, we may certainly place that of Mr. Oslander, in Gottingen, viz. pure charcoal of wood is a perfect preservative against the rusting of iron and steel, and against the oxidation of other metals, as well as against the decomposition of many other bodies.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 12.

The late arrivals at New York have brought London papers to 29th April, but they furnish us with no satisfactory information relative to the threatening war between Russia and Turkey. Contradictory reports continue to supply the place of authentic information; but the probability of war seems not to be diminished.

The papers contain accounts of several distressing shipwrecks, and among them the melancholy account of the loss of the packet ship Albion, on her passage to Liverpool from New York—a calamity in which the interest excited by other extracts seems to be completely lost.

Among the articles furnished by these arrivals, some mention is made of a rupture between France and Spain; but the report is entitled to but little credit.

A distressing accident occurred in this place on Thursday last. A little son of Mr. John L. Turner, about two years of age, fell into a tan vat, and before it was discovered life had departed, all attempts at its recovery proving fruitless.

William Porter, who was convicted of burglary at the last Superior Court for the county of New Hanover, and sentenced to be hung, was executed at Wilmington on the 31st ult. On this occasion the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder thus remarks: "We confess, that we were among those who thought that the punishment was too severe for the offence, but believing that it is the certainty of punishment that is the preventive of crime, and if it is the fact that it was too severe, in cases like the present, that it was the province of the legislature to alter, and not the governor to dispense with the operation of the law. We therefore declined any interference on his behalf. The power of pardoning, in capital cases, although an essential one in every community, is frequently, to the person in whom it is vested, unpleasant. Yet, in a government of laws, the line of its exercise can always be correctly discerned, and no better rule can be prescribed, than that it is the doubt of guilt, and not the severity of punishment, that ought to entitle the condemned to a pardon. According to this principle the unfortunate Porter, is admitted, on all hands, to have had no claims."

The following interesting article is extracted from the London New Monthly Magazine for April: "Government has resolved to terminate all the commercial difficulties which have for some time subsisted between this country and North America. Instructions have been sent to the several West India Islands, that the ports should be opened immediately to the direct trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity which has been proposed by the American government."

Sunday Schools.—According to a late report there are in Philadelphia 90 Sunday schools, 190 teachers, and 8,458 learners. In Boston, 16 schools, and 1500 learners. In New-York, 90 schools, 1100 teachers, and 8000 learners. In Baltimore, 49 schools, 436 teachers, and 3,825 learners.

The Jesuits, who, in the last century in Europe, attracted the attention of the different governments, and were expelled in various countries, are, it appears, reviving in Austria, France, and other countries, and meet with the countenance and support of the royal authorities. In Austria they have obtained nearly the monopoly of education. In France they are in considerable activity. It is stated, that for the purpose of restoring the ancient superstition, missionaries have traversed all the provinces of France, as if France were a heathen land, preaching

conversion, and planting the cross. In some places they even bearded the authorities and threatened them with dismissal, if they opposed their views. They appeared in Paris, and took up their station in one of the principal churches, addressing the Parisians as heathens. The working of miracles, the efficacy of reliques, and every part of the old system which requires the most abject surrender of the understanding, are the themes of their discourses. The pious and old women who patronize them openly declare against the instruction of the people, and look upon a Lancasterian school as a seminary of perdition. These missionaries are said to be warmly patronized by the French princes and ultras.—Franklin Gaz.

An English paper states that one half of the soil of Spain, and that consisting of the most fertile, best situated and most productive land which the country possesses, is now on sale.—This property belonged to the inquisition, monks, privileged orders, and clergy; and in lieu of it, the cortes have given the latter one half of their former tithes. The value of this property is stated to be 300 millions of dollars, of which about five millions worth have already been sold. The abuses in that country must have arrived to an intolerable height, when the monks, inquisitors, privileged orders and clergy could amass such an extensive property as this to support them in idleness and superstition, especially as, under the former government, they were exempted from national taxes and burdens. It is not difficult in such a state of things to account for the revolution that took place. The effect of the contemplated sale of the property will be its distribution among new and effective classes of the community, from which an increase of population and national wealth will necessarily take place in the country. It would not be surprising under the present system, if the population, strength and commerce of Spain should, after a time, revive and equal those of her best epochs. Jb.

From the New-York Gazette.

Palm Tree Cordage.—The owner of the ship Ajax has favoured us with a beautiful specimen of the material of which the India cordage is made. The fibre is elastic, more durable, and stronger than rope made of hemp. It is said to be excellent for making sieves and stuffing mattresses. Well-qualified judges say it is four times more durable or rigging, than cord made of hemp; and it is supposed that the trial about to be made, of the 30 tons now imported, will prove the assertions here made.—From the ingenuity of our manufacturers, we should not be surprised to learn, that this article has been applied to uses heretofore unthought of; and that it would become an article of extensive importation.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

June	5	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
	76	81	73	
	72	77	74	
	75	78	80	
	88	88	89	
	83	88	91	
	82	90	92	

Orange Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth of July next. The attendance of all the members is expected, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that time. Those who desire to become members of the society are invited to attend the meeting.

John Taylor, Jr. Secretary.

June 11th, 1832.

Fourth of July.

THE citizens of Hillsborough are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of American Independence.

June 11th, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the paper contemplating the establishment of a House of Entertainment in the town of Hillsborough, are notified that a general meeting of the subscribers will take place in the Court House on Saturday next, at which time all the subscribers are requested to give punctual attendance.

June 11th, 1832.

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the FIRST DAY'S DRAWING of the MASONIC LOTTERY.

Now drawing under the superintendence of the Managers.

No. 2908, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a stationary prize of \$100. Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

7	10	185	19	344	507	5
8	5	187	5	374	508	
40		197	5	389	529	
50		226	5	390	536	
57	5	242		400	565	
60		243		415	568	10
72	5	268		428	572	
73	5	274		438	589	
103		280	5	444	589	5
115	10	312	5	471	592	5
135	5	320		473	609	10
164		326	5	505	658	5

659	1665	5	1798	4045
665	881		802	47
668	696	5	845	52
683	701	5	858	75
719	707	5	877	79
720	715	5	879	88
741	717	5	900	90
745	746		901	91
757	753		906	98
763	781		908	107
764	811	5	910	111
766	829		916	116
768	840	5	931	121
775	842	5	950	125
776	845		957	147
788	846		968	154
797	859		971	158
804	866	5	996	179
806	878	5	3032	181
809	908	5	35	182
818	911	5	58	196
821	912		74	201
831	914	5	90	203
842	916		100	221
846	922		107	226
848	934		111	227
851	941		116	245
853	954		144	262
858	964		146	268
860	973		157	280
866	974	5	161	286
867	977		171	313
868	982	5	172	320
870	984		177	321
871	988	5	185	327
877	2008	5	187	332
882	11	50	194	346
896	14		199	350
897	27		203	351
904	38		221	358
921	64		230	369
933	75	5	240	371
940	81		256	403
952	92		277	408
962	104	5	381	410
966	132		332	434
968	129	5	352	447
970	130		358	455
988	152	5	363	465
991	155	5	375	473
1015	168	5	388	508
16	195	5	407	518
43	198		409	524
69	204		423	544
73	206	5	449	551
79	209	5	453	565
86	229	5	454	577
87	243		461	578
111	246	5	464	598
122	274		482	599
136	279		508	609
138	291		510	612
141	292		526	618
143	300		557	620
145	320		564	640
152	328		572	641
153	346	5	614	648
158	367	5	632	669
181	368		638	661
188	380		655	663
208	387	5	658	686
211	398	10	661	697
220	412		683	718
223	416		684	714
227	432		685	723
231	447	5	690	734
233	475		700	738
240	489		708	742
242	492	5	711	744
250	497		718	760
254	504		719	774
256	515	5	720	775
277	530		725	780
283	536		731	786
286	543		735	790
291	544	5	737	803
315	545		754	811
327	560		777	818
347	567	5	781	820
351	576		794	822
361	585		809	837
370	5	603	829	849
380	5	612	830	850
388	617	5	837	864
392	620		840	872
395	5	658	845	874
426	671		851	881
430	5	674	872	883
435	5	679	874	892
443	681	10	879	899
447	712		882	906
487	721	10	896	935
489	5	727	898	937
511	5	734	908	946
524	740	5	935	953
539	741	5	938	956
570	5	743	941	958
571	760		944	973
574	5	764	982	979
591	5	768	1014	983
594	5	775	18	993
603	778		25	996
616	5	782	29	5
622	785		36	

The second day's drawing will take place on Friday the 5th of July. Those who are desirous to become adventurers will do well to purchase tickets previous to that day, as the price will then be raised.

To the Friends of Morality.

WHEREAS a number of the inhabitants of Guilford county have formed themselves into a society for the suppression of intemperance occasioned by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors: at their last meeting a corresponding committee was appointed, which committee take this method to invite the friends of morality in the neighbouring counties to take into view the lamentable as well as progressive effects of intemperance; and further request them to use their influence to form similar societies. On application to said committee they will furnish copies of their constitution, and would wish to continue a correspondence on any subject that may tend to advance the views of said society.

Hance McCain,
Chairman of the Corresponding Committee.
Greensborough, N. C. May 30.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

ODE ON MAN.

By the late Rev. Edward Waterston, Vicar of New Bedford.

Fond atheist! could a giddy dance
Of atoms, lawless hurl'd,
Produce so regular, so fair,
So harmonized a world?
Why do not Arab's driving sands,
The sport of ev'ry storm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there a temple form?
Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
That lesser fabric scan;
Tell me, from whence th' immortal dust,
The god, the reptile man?
Where wast thou, when the embryo earth
From chaos burst its way:
When stars exulting sang the morn,
And his'd the new-born day?
Or tell me, when the vital speck,
The miniature of man,
Nursed in the womb, and fill'd with life,
To stretch and swell began?
What fingers brace the tender nerves?
The twisting fibres spin?
Who clothes in flesh the hardening bone,
And weaves the silent skin?
Whence learn the liver to digest
The silver floods of chyle?
And in the jaundiced gall confine
The saffron-colour'd bile?
Who taught the wand'ring tides of blood
To leave the vital urn,
Visit each limb in purple streams,
And faithfully return?
How knows the lungs to heave and pant,
And how the fringed lid
To guard the fearful eye, or brush
The sullied ball unbid?
How know the nerves their active power,
The hinged limbs to wield?
The tongue ten thousand tastes discern—
Ten thousand accents yield?
How delicate the winding ear,
To image every sound;
The eyes to catch the pleasing view,
And tell the scenes around.
Why chanced the head and tender heart,
Life's more immediate throne,
Where fatal every touch—to dwell
Unmoulded in solid bone?
Who taught the babe new launch'd in life,
The bulky draught to arrest;
Or with the eager fingers press
The nectar-sweating breast?
Or who, with love too big for words,
The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear it in her arms?
A God! a God! creation shouts,
A God! each insect cries;
He moulded in his palm the earth,
And hung it on the skies.
'Let us make man,' O voice divine,
'And stamp a God on clay,
To govern nature's humbler births,
And bear an earthly sway.'
He said: with strength and beauty clad,
Young health in ev'ry vein,
With thought enthroned upon his brow,
Walks forth majestic man.
Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
All nature's works surveys,
Admires the earth, himself, the skies,
And tries his tongue in praise.
'Ye hills, ye vales, ye meads and woods,
Bright sun and glittering stream;
Fair creatures! tell me, if you know,
From whence and what I am!
'What Parent Power, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
I adore the vast Unknown;
'Be whom you cross the flowing field,
Or through the forest stray,
By whom I feel unknown delight,
And drink the golden day?
'Giv' the sunny plains—how fair
Each torrent of the shade:
And something whispers me within,
'All these for thee were made.'
'What Parent Power, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
I adore the vast Unknown:
'Who gives the wond'rous tongue to sound?
The wond'rous eye to see;
Who gives the amazing thought to soar,
The amazing soul to be.'

From Alexander Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War.

GENERAL C. C. PINCKNEY.

Very early after his appointment to command a company in the first continental regiment of his native state, captain C. C. Pinckney was sent to North Carolina to recruit. He had scarcely established himself in quarters at Newbern, when two persons arrived there as settlers, very evidently spies, both from personal appearance, and easy address and qualifications. The one was advanced in years; the other appeared in the bloom and vigour of life. Captain Pinckney immediately recollected, that an intercepted letter from general Gage to gen. Martin (which, as a member of the secret committee, he had read previously to his departure from Charleston) assured him, "That a Highland officer of ability, well calculated to conduct an enterprise successfully, would speedily appear in his province; and earnestly intreated him, till such a person should produce his credentials, and to his entire satisfaction, make himself known as a zealous loyalist, that he would use his utmost endeavours to keep the Scotch emigrants

quiet, lest, by premature insurrection, they might blight the existing hope, and favourable prospect of a counter-revolution." Conviction struck forcibly on the mind of captain Pinckney, that one of the persons who had attracted his attention, was the very individual alluded to in the letter of general Gage—the other, his assistant and counsellor. He accordingly repaired to the committee of public safety, and having stated his reasons for believing that the strangers were hostile to the views and interests of the country, demanded their arrest. Hostility was, as yet, but in its dawn—aggression, on the one part, had not excited inflexible resentment on the other. The members of the committee were timid, and declined interfering, choosing rather to run the risk of a great evil, than do an act that might be found unjust and oppressive. "Besides," (it was alleged by one of them) "the intercepted letter spoke but of one, and here are two persons equally liable to suspicion." "I would recommend the arrest of both of them," replied captain Pinckney. "Prudence demands it. The age of the one proclaims him the monitor to advise; the vigour and activity of the other, the leader to execute." "It is enough," it was replied, "that we allow you to recruit. We cannot any further, while yet a glimmering prospect remains of reconciliation, oppose the royal authority." "Then gentlemen," rejoined the captain, "prepare for the consequences."

The event very speedily evinced the clear and accurate perceptions of captain Pinckney. The strangers repaired to Cross creek, and speedily exciting the countrymen to arm in support of the royal government, appeared at the head of a very formidable force. General Moore immediately marched against them. *Mr. Donald*, the chief, was entrusted, by gen. Martin, with the supreme command, and justified the high opinion entertained of his courage and activity; but the veteran, *Mr. Leod*, his associate, being killed, and many other officers his party, his men abandoned him, and he was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner.

After the repulse of the British fleet at Sullivan's Island, little prospect appearing of immediate hostilities in the south, the anxiety of colonel C. C. Pinckney, (now advanced to the command of the first regiment) to serve his country, and to acquire an increase of military knowledge, induced him to join the army in the vicinity of Philadelphia. There he was immediately received into the family of the commander in chief, and appointed his aid-de-camp. In this capacity, he was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and by his intelligence, zeal, and activity, so successfully won the confidence of Washington, as to be honoured by him afterwards, both in the most distinguished and important appointments.

As soon as danger threatened the south, he returned to Carolina; and on the approach of Gen. Clinton to Charleston, was entrusted with the defence of Fort Moultrie. Influenced by the recollection of former misfortunes, and intent only on gaining the command of the harbour, the British admiral, profiting by the advantage of a favourable breeze, and flowing tide, passed the fort with rapidity, giving little opportunity to the garrison, to display either courage or skill. The disappointment was great, and the hopes of enhancing the reputation of our arms was completely frustrated. To remain an idle spectator of the siege, was to a soldier of enterprise, ardent in the pursuit of his country's glory, altogether impossible. He hastened with a part of the garrison, to the post of danger; and so long as a cheering ray of hope encouraged resistance, offered an animating example of courage and constancy. At the council of war, summoned during the siege, to deliberate on the propriety of surrendering the city to the enemy, colonel C. C. Pinckney delivered his opinion to this effect:—"I will not say, that if the enemy attempt to carry our lines by storm, that we shall be able to resist successfully; but am convinced, that we shall so cripple the army before us, that although we may not live to enjoy the benefits ourselves, yet to the United States they will prove incalculably great. Considerations of self are out of the question. They cannot influence any member of this council. My voice is for rejecting all terms of capitulation, and for continuing hostilities to the last extremity."

The battle of Bunker's Hill, and the more recent and brilliant victory at New Orleans, show how correct were the views of Col. Pinckney, and prove, how completely militia can cripple, or destroy the most veteran troops, when sheltered (however slightly) behind entrenchments, which, to them, supply the place of discipline.

Captured in Charleston, and a prisoner till the conclusion of the war, no further opportunity was afforded to colonel Pinckney of serving his country in the field.

An effort while yet in durance, in the cause of humanity, must not be passed over in silence. Major Hyne, the commissioner sent by General Greene into Charleston, for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of prisoners, indignant at the harsh treatment shown to colonel Hayne, and anxious to prevent the infliction of the penalties denounced

against him, proposed to colonel Barry, that the circumstances of his case should be discussed by colonel C. C. Pinckney of the American army, and major Barry of the British forces, intelligent officers, at that period engaged in settling some points of controversy between the contending parties. This being assented to by colonel Barry, major Barry, who probably thought that an American officer knew just as little of the law of nations as of the doctrines of Confucius, boldly quoted the opinions of Grotius, as decidedly favourable to, and supporting the justice of the British proceedings; which being instantaneously declared incorrect by colonel Pinckney, who averred, that the sentiments of that great man were in direct opposition to the statement made by major Barry, reference was made to the author—whose works being produced by colonel C. C. Pinckney, major Barry was compelled to confess that he was in error, lamenting—"That he had not studied the passage with his usual accuracy." Grotius, however, was no longer his oracle—it was indeed fatal to have named him, for he well knew the resolve of Lord Rawdon, and that the laws of the Medes and Persians were not more immutable than his fiat, once pronounced.

As a member of the enlightened assembly which framed the constitution of the United States, he assisted in forming our present government; and afterwards in the state convention, by the force of his reasoning, and clear demonstration of its excellencies, contributed amply to its adoption, by a considerable majority.

In 1794, his firm opposition to the arrogance of the French directory, demanding tribute as the price of peace, obtained for him, the universal applause of his country; nor can it be forgotten, while the hallowed standard, raised at the construction of the line for the defence of Charleston, on the Pinckney redoubt, proclaims the cherished sentiment of America—*Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.*

Another trait of character, exhibited at a later period, I cannot withhold from view. An officer of rank, talent, and distinguished military services, having been nominated in 1794, to a command inferior to general Hamilton's, indignantly exclaimed—"Though my salvation depended on it, I would spurn the commission, rather than serve under a man whom I had once commanded." When general C. C. Pinckney, on his return from France, was informed that general Hamilton, his junior in rank, had been placed above him, by the nomination of general Washington, in the true spirit of patriotism, he replied—"I am confident that the commander in chief had sufficient reasons for this preference. Let us first dispose of our enemies—we shall then have leisure to settle the question of rank."

INTEMPERANCE.

Extract from an address delivered at Roxbury, before the Roxbury (Mass.) Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, Oct. 25th, 1821. BY HENRY WARREN.

"The number of deaths in the United States, produced directly by intemperance, was calculated many years ago to be about four thousand annually. But the number whom it destroys indirectly is very much greater, and upon a moderate estimation is made to be 1500 in Massachusetts; which would make about 30,000 in the whole country. In 1798, there was a pestilence on our coasts that filled the whole country from one extremity to the other with terror and dismay: The cities were deserted and the country filled with trembling fugitives. That period is now remembered as an era in the medical history of our country. That pestilence swept off, through the whole extent of our coasts, perhaps ten or twelve thousand persons. We have a worse pestilence always with us: it carries off three times as many every year. Yet we exhibit no alarm; we testify no concern for those it takes away, nor for those it leaves destitute: we hardly take any measures to check its ravages. An English writer on this subject, after speaking of the quantity of ardent spirits used by American labourers, says, "It is well for America that she receives her population from the old continent, otherwise the peasantry must soon die out."

"We have a striking picture of the destroying influence of ardent spirits in the fate of the original inhabitants of our country. Where now are the tribes who in stature resembled that image of Apollo* in which the genius of antiquity has embodied all that was deemed perfection in the human frame? Who traversed the forest as free as the winds of heaven, acknowledging no superior but the Great Spirit? Where now is the warrior whose arm was mighty in battle? whose spirit quailed not before any human eye; whose fortitude was beyond the reach of human power; from whom no human force could extract a groan or tear, or a sign of submission? He is gone; his nations have disappeared;

* When Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, (yet a youth) visited Italy, Apollo, because the most perfect work among all the ornaments of Rome, was first submitted. When the keeper threw open the doors, the artist felt himself surprised with a sudden recollection altogether different from the gratification he had expected, and exclaimed, without being aware of the force of what he said, 'My God! how like it is to a young Mohawk warrior!' (*Gull's Life of West.*)

their names are hardly known. Has he been exterminated by an irresistible foe, overwhelming him with countless numbers? No! he perished not on the field of battle, he fell not before the sword of an enemy: It is the love of ardent spirits that has been his destroyer. A wretched remnant of his race is left; but how fallen from their ancient dignity! In their degenerate bodies and debased minds you discern no traces of the majesty and spirit that animated their ancestors. You see them grovelling before the strangers who have taken their places; asking charity from those who hold the land where their fathers reigned as kings.

"And will not the same cause produce the same effects upon us? If intemperance has laid waste whole nations of the aboriginals, will it not diminish our numbers? We know that it will.—It is true our nation has not disappeared like theirs, because the vice is not so universal among us as it was with them; but the actual number we have lost, has been greater than that of all their tribes."

"Another of the mischiefs of intemperance is, the suffering it is the means of inflicting upon the innocent and virtuous. Go to the habitation of him who has become its prey. Formerly perhaps it was a pleasant home. His family were as happy, had as many of the comforts of life, and stood as well in the world, as any of their neighbours. The demon of intemperance has taken possession, and it is no longer the abode of peace, but of unmingled wretchedness. He whose presence formerly shed joy about him, is now an object of terror and disgust. Instead of the robust frame he once possessed, you find him with a constitution broken down, and subject to a nameless variety of pains. At one time sunk into the lowest depression of hypochondria, at another exhibiting a more distressing hilarity; and happens then when his consciousness had ceased and left him in total insensibility. See the brutal ferocity with which he treats those whose happiness was formerly the great object of his exertions; the harshness with which he repulses their kindest attentions. See their sufferings from hunger and want and the deprivation of the comforts to which they were once accustomed. With what feelings do his children, while any feeling is left to them; with what burning pangs do all who are connected with him meet the gaze of the world, while they seek to read in every countenance the sentence, your father or your brother, or your husband is a drunkard."

"Among all the wretched beings on earth, is there one whose situation is more wretched than that of her who is condemned to share the afflictions, and suffer for the crimes of a drunkard? Were a sudden calamity to strip her of her earthly goods, while her husband retained a sound mind, and a sound body, their affairs might be retrieved. But united with one whose constitution and mind are ruined, there can be no hope of prosperity on earth. Were she to lose her children by disease there would be a limit, an end to her grief; but to see them growing up the children of sorrow and affliction, heirs of immortality, is a grief that can have no bounds and no end. She married a being endowed with a soul; having a portion of the divine intelligence; but now she is joined to a piece of earth, the living sepulchre of an immortal spirit."

"There are several ways in which we may exert ourselves beneficially. By continually holding up to the view of the public, the magnitude of the evil, it is to be hoped that in time so general a feeling may be excited against it, that it will not be difficult to get the most effectual measures to counteract it, adopted; and that the more respectable part of the community will unite in endeavoring to get the best laws passed, and in causing them to be obeyed, and giving assistance to those whose duty it is to carry them into execution. It is to be hoped that they will be able to withstand the clamors of the worse parts of society. If these hopes are vain, if it is thought that no important good can be effected in this way, then we are in a worse situation than has been imagined; for then the majority of the community must be already ranged on the side of the intemperate, the dissolute, and the profligate; then must we exert ourselves speedily, lest we should be overwhelmed."

"An important means of diminishing the evil may be by improving our modes of education.—Excess in drinking arises from the want of that self control which a due cultivation of the moral principle always gives. In proportion as that principle shall be strengthened among the proper classes, intemperance will diminish.—The evil might be diminished perhaps by the formation of social libraries, such as we believe are common in England, where, by the union of a number, the use of valuable books might be obtained cheap. Many no doubt frequent the ale house in their vacant hours, from the mere want of occupation, who would gladly spend their time in acquiring information, were the means in their power."

We copy another part of this address, as illustrative of the fine powers of the writer, and as furnishing a combination in lively characters, of the diseases and miseries which result from intemperance.

"It has so long been the delight of poets to dwell upon the pangs of

wine, that not to be its votary seems to argue a want of classical taste. They present it as the source of imagination, of wit and mirth; of poetic inspiration, of friendship and love, and the enlivener of all the angelic part of our nature. But according to the custom of poets, they represent the bright side only. They delight to paint the mantling bowl but they tell us not of the mischiefs that lie hid in its dregs."

"Were I to allegorize the subject, I would represent its bright ethereal spirit floating on a rich cloud, glistening with the hues of the rainbow, decked with garlands of rose and vine leaves, and holding in one hand a goblet, hung with clusters of the purple grape, while with the other she points to a festive band in her train, who having laid aside their earthly cares, appear to be enjoying that unrestrained communion of soul in which superior beings delight. She presents the goblet and with a smile invites us to drink. We drink, and join the happy train, and are delighted by the flashes of their wit, and their radiant glow of imagination; another and another cup is offered and received. By and by, the countenances of our companions begin to change; the open smile contracts into a frown; rude noise and riot succeed to the genial flow of wit; the courteous demeanor vanishes, and their frames seem convulsed by all bad passions. And now the appearance of the enchantress changes. The garlands and roses have withered; the delicate flush that lightened her cheek, is changed to a loathsome, livid hue; and in the bottom of her cup we perceive the relics of a subtle poison. With a malignant smile she waves her hand, and the cloud behind her opens and displays a group of attendant demons, to whom she beckons to seize their victims. We see goit advancing and clenching his iron hand upon their joints, and tearing their sinews; Dropsy, at whose poisonous touch their bodies swell into huge bloated masses; on some, pining atrophy pours her wasting breath, and their flesh dissolves into a dew; on others, palsy rays her withering hand, and their limbs drop lifeless. We see dyspepsia inflicting upon her victims the pangs of hunger, then tempting them with rich viands which they do not taste, lest they should add new agonies to those they suffer. And to all, melancholy offers her blackened chalice, whose contents are nameless horrors, self-accusing tortures, madness and despair. Over the group stands Death with outstretched arms and a grim smile, exulting in the approach of his victims. Beyond him is a black cloud, over whose eye cannot penetrate. Well does an imaginary character say, 'O! thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known let us call thee devil.' Indeed it seems a chosen instrument of the father of evil with which he tempts men now, as he first tempted our race promising intellectual pleasure and divine intelligence, 'Ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil.' Alas! it is the latter part of the promise only that is fulfilled; it is the knowledge of evil only that is given."

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Superfine Blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres
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Black Senchows and Sarsnetts,
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Plain and figured Canton Crapes,
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Patent Steam and Water Loom Shirts,
Russia Drill; for summer pantaloons,
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Figured and plain Bombazetts,
Black Silk Velvet,
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Jacket, Book and Seeded Muslins,
6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks,
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Striped Gingham, Bed Ticking,
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Writing Paper, Slates and slate Pencils,
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Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and Methodist Hymn Books, Lead Pencils,
Patent and prime Scythe Blades,
Composition Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills,
Trace Chains, best English Blistered Steel,
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Patent plate Locks, stock ditto,
Common and patent Pad Locks,
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Old English Razors, and Razor Straps,
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Pound and pack Pins,
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May 22.